

THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION OF INDO-CHINA

Confucianist morality. Sarraut strengthened the link between educational and administrative positions in native eyes by opening more posts to qualified Aimamites. He also furthered the specialization of managerial functions. Native representation was reorganized along the lines Sarraut had projected. Countries which had no advisory Chambers were endowed, and their attributes slightly enlarged. In Annam, provincial Councils were instituted. Tonkin's electorate was increased so as to be more representative of the people as a whole, and less of the administration.

New impetus was given to the work of the Medical Service. A network of hospitals and clinics, especially in the rural districts, was created against the epidemics which periodically devastated the country. Like the educational system, the Medical Service was understaffed, so Sarraut enlarged the Hanoi School of Medicine. His pioneer work insisted on building leper and insane asylums, and in improving city sanitation. Saigon itself had long suffered from a defective water supply. By 1913 there were 175 medical establishments in the colony, against 69 in 1904.

Sarraut was studying reforms in land and labour laws, when a severe illness forced his return to France in 1914. His two-year governorship had marked a turning-point in Indo-Chinese history, notably in native policy. What his predecessors had only envisaged, Sarraut had succeeded in carrying out: he had been effective where they had been merely projective. The courage of his convictions was most clearly shown when he persevered in a liberal native policy even after the riotous manifestations of 1913. The most serious of these outbreaks

curried in Hanoi, where bombs thrown in a café killed two French Seers, who happened to be, ironically enough, strongly pro-native, although there had been sharp discontent at the renewal of the alcohol Duopoly—albeit in a modified form—Sarraut was on the whole curate in diagnosing it as an isolated instance, for which the cure is a native policy of more rather than less liberality. During the War, Indo-China had three interim Governors, of none > brilliant a calibre. The first, Van Vollenhoven, was a victim to ^3. press attacks, and felt compelled to return to France to vindicate * patriotism by being killed at the Front. His successor, Roume, was y ill to undertake the task effectively, and his place was assumed by who remained until he was replaced by Sarraut in 1917. In these three men pursued Sarraut's policy, as well as they nld, t>tit the War drained them of the men and money necessary for